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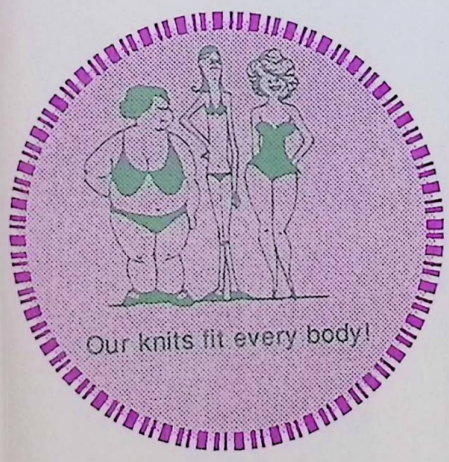
Pat's Patterns

April, 1991



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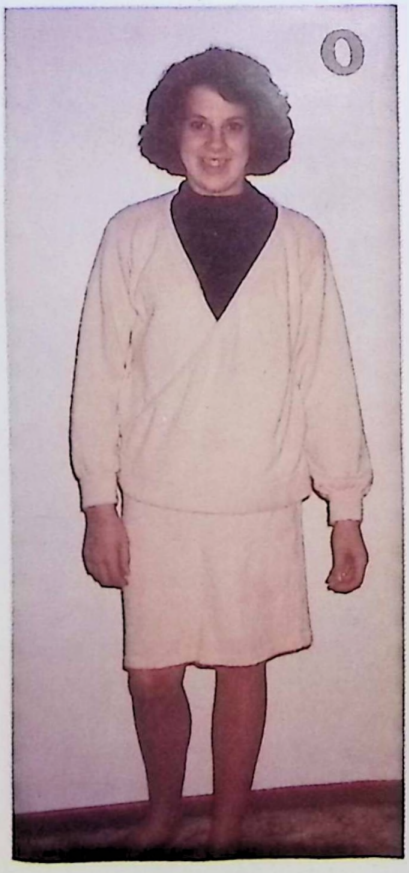

O

A Chat with Pat

Where does the time go? I know spring is here when I awaken to the sunshine streaming through my window at 6:30 AM! Before you know it we will be turning our clocks ahead one hour. I wish we could forget that idiocy and just let natural time take precedence. I'll no sooner get used to waking to daylight when the legislators will plunge us into darkness again and mess up our biological clocks. Then, after we have a few months to get used to the "new" time, we will be expected to reverse the process in the fall! Is this also one of your little annoyances or doesn't it bother you?

Isn't it great that Desert Storm lasted just a short time. Unfortunately, several families in our area were devastated when loved ones were killed by a scud attack in Dharan. It has been great, though, to see that patriotism still exists.

Other than the war, turn to more mundane things and tell me what you have seen of interest on TV lately. A "couple" of weeks ago I enjoyed watching the Westminster dog show. I have fallen in love with the Brussels Griffon dog, a little bit of a thing that has a face that resembles a monkey's face. Our younger son is just about ready to assume the care of his buddy, our Old English Sheepdog, Pippin. I told Carl that when Pippin leaves I just might be ready for a tiny dog like the one mentioned above. However, I expect we will not get another dog once we ship Pip off to his master.

We will still have Nosey, our cat! Actually, she provides more than enough excitement for our household. Lately she seemed restless, so we bought her some dried catnip. She enjoys nibbling at (or voraciously consuming) it, depending on her mood. And, of course, she likes to sprinkle it on the carpet then have a good roll in it.

And, speaking of rolling, Nosey pulled a nasty trick on Carl not long ago. As he climbed the stairs to get some tools he needed he noticed she was curled up in the corner of the third step from the bottom. But on his return trip he forgot about her napping place, tripped over her, and had a "good" fall. Knowing what was in her best interests, the cat disappeared for the rest of the day. Carl got some bruises, which troubled him for a few days, but has since recovered.

But this has taken me away from the subject of spring. Did you happen to watch the Oprah Winfrey show the day she had all of the spring fashions on? I recall store names like "Limited" and "Gap" - great places to buy sporty clothing. At any rate, the big fashion news for spring and summer is calf length tights in black, denim blue, or wild patterns and checks. There were also glittery lurex shorts. And for the most part the tops were trapeze-style that reached to mid-thigh. And besides black and white separates a lot of wild color combinations were shown. When I say wild, I mean fuschia with orange as an example.

Have you all heard that Stepahnie's Yarns has opened a boutique in Pigeon Forge where she will be selling all kinds of knitting supplies and one-of-a-kind machine knitted items? She and her family will continue to sell mill end yarns from their warehouse, but I understand they will not travel as extensively as they used to. And Stephanie's is planning a seminar in September. I am hoping to teach at her seminar, so perhaps I'll see you there!

It's been a long time since I have mentioned any of my pet peeves, so I hope you don't mind my little exposition about the "spring ahead, fall back" changing of the time that occurs annually. Verbalizing that complaint made me feel good - so good that I have another set of comments to make. And these all deal with the **telephone**.

It seems a telephone is a necessary evil. Mostly, if it weren't such an easy means of keeping in touch, I would be happy without a telephone. But since we have chosen the convenience of owning and using a telephone, can you tell me why the telephone never rings when I am not busy and when I have time to talk? Instead, it always rings: 1) as soon as I step into the bathroom and close the door, or 2) as soon as I go to the post office, or 3) early in the morning when I have decided to sleep in, or 4) late at night when I have gone to bed early, or 5) just as I have taken the first bite of a delicious meal, or 6) just as I walk through the door with both arms full of groceries?

When the phone rings at such inopportune times, I usually laugh because it fits the pattern. However, there are a few of my subscribers who phone me on Sunday and ask for knitting help. Please discontinue this practice, since Sunday is my day for church, family, and relaxation. Deal?

I can't believe I am almost out of space.

Have you done much knitting lately? I've been busy with family matters, but have hopes of doing some heavy knitting during the next couple of weeks. Our granddaughter needs knitted tops to match two skirts that her maternal grandmother bought her, so that gives me a knitting goal. Once I get those going I should be back in the knitting groove.

Well, Carl told me that the water softener is connected and the water turned on again. I guess I had better cook dinner. It's going to be a quickie of salad, fish, and macaroni and cheese. Happy knitting!

Pat

Stained Glass Pullover with Heart Fairisle Design

Patricia Wetzel
PO Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728-0158

If I were as organized as I like to think I am, this item would have been included in the January issue so that you could have knitted it for Valentine's Day in February. But I'm not, and I didn't, so you couldn't! At least you will have it in your file for the next cupid's day, and if you love hearts you'll knit it now and enjoy it anyway.

Yarn: I used popular fingering weight yarns. The bands were red, the background was black and the multi-colored yarn for the hearts design was bright. You can substitute a double strand of black 2/24 Acridel and pick two bright colors to use together for the design (such as red and yellow).
Gauge: 7.75 stitches and 9 rows = 1" in the design.
Tension: try 8.
Machine: this can be knitted on any standard gauge machine (4.5 mm needle spacing) with the facility to repeat a 24 stitch design.
Sizes: (pre-teen 32") and adult 34", 36" [38", 40", 42"] 44", 46", 48". All measurements are actual.
Photograph: see smiling Megan on the front cover
Heart Design: an original of mine

FRONT

Tension 0/0 cast on (126) 132, 140 [148, 156, 164] 172, 180, 188 stitches in 1:1 rib. Tension 1/1 all sizes knit 31 rows of ribbing, ending at the left side. Transfer all stitches to the main bed and remove the comb and weights. Tension 5 knit one row to the right as the first row of the design is programmed.

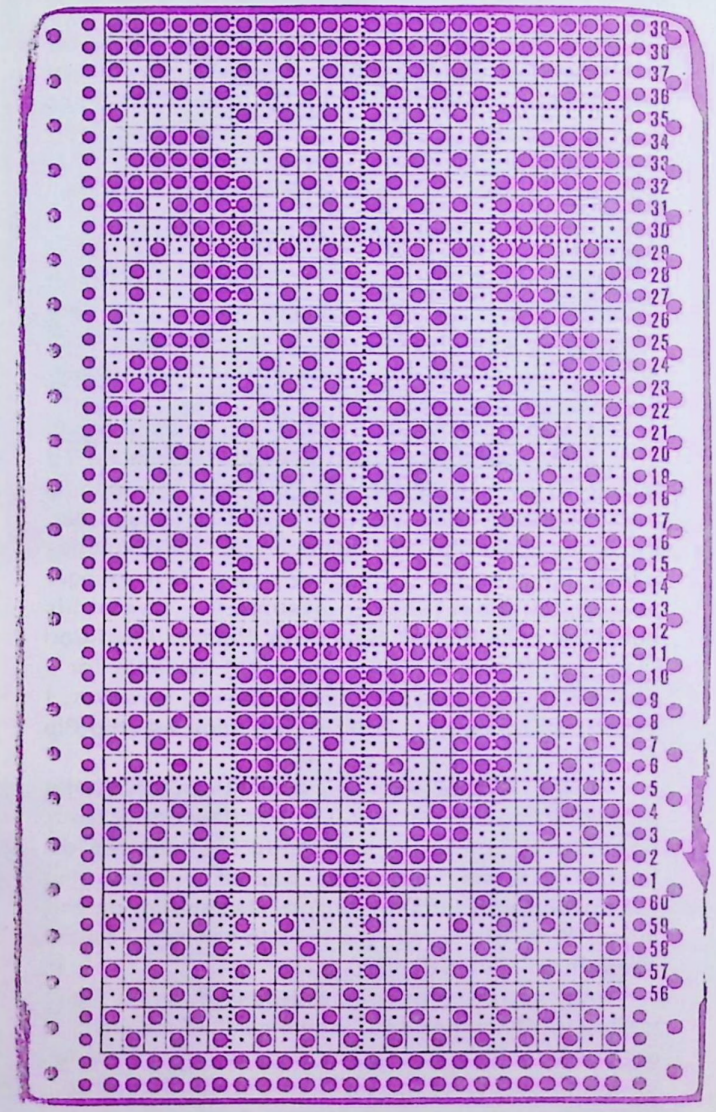
RC000. Using tension 8 and two-color fairisle throughout, knit now to RC (72) 108 [108] 108.

Shape armholes: RC000. Bind off (19) 19, 23 [24, 28, 32] 31, 35, 39 stitches at the beginning of this and the next row. (88) 94 [100] 110 stitches remain.

* * *

Continue to RC (36) 50 [54] 60.

Shape front neckline: Memorize the row number of the design _____. All sizes take the center 32 stitches off on a length of strongly contrasting colored yarn (a yarn holder). Take all remaining stitches at the left off on a separate yarn holder. Knit on the remaining stitches: RC000. Knit in design as you decrease one stitch at the neck edge on RC 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 then continue decreasing every third row until (19) 20 [23] 26 shoulder stitches remain. Continue even on these to RC (28) 32 [36] 40. Scrap them off.



Rehang the left side stitches into the hooks of the needles. With the card locked on the row noted previously and the carriage set so that knitting position needles will not knit, push the carriage to the left to memorize the correct row of the design.

Knit this side to correspond to the first side knitted.

BACK

Knit the same as the front up to ***. Continue even on these stitches to RC (64) 82 [90] 100. Scrap off (19) 20 [23] 26 stitches for each shoulder and scrap off the center (50) 54 [54] 58 back neck stitches.

NECKBAND

First you must join one shoulder seam.

Tension 3/3 cast on (126) 138 [146] 156 stitches in 1:1 rib, then knit 32 rows. Transfer all stitches to the main bed. Remove comb and weights then hang all of the stitches from the cast on edge onto the needles, creating a hem. Purl side of garment facing you hang the neckline on top of the band needles, picking up all stitches from scrap yarn plus (22) 26 [30] 33 stitches along each side of the front neckline. Bind off loosely.

Join the other shoulder seam.

SLEEVE

Place the carriage at the left. Purl side of garment facing you pick up (100) 128 [144] 160 stitches along the straight edge of one armhole. Tension 8 knit to the right as you program the first row of the design.

RC000. Knitting in two-color fairisle throughout knit now to RC (24) 24, 28 [28, 34, 38] 38, 42, 46. Place a marker in each edge stitch to indicate the short part of the sleeve that gets stitched to the underarm bind offs of the bodice front and back when assembling.

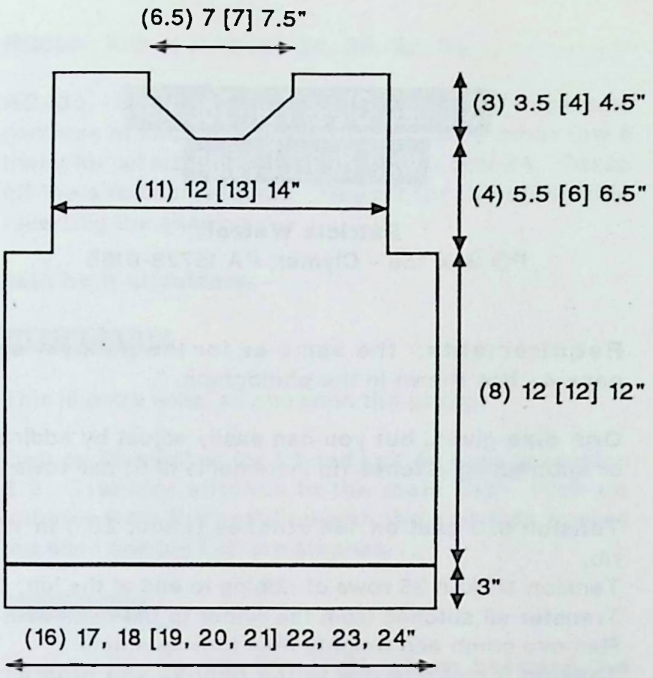
RC000. Knit as you decrease one stitch each side of every (11) 10 [9] 8th row a total of (10) 16 [17] 18 times. At RC (118) 168 [158] 144 scrap off or remove on a garter bar, then rehang onto (56) 60 [64] 68 needles, doubling up the extra stitches evenly across.

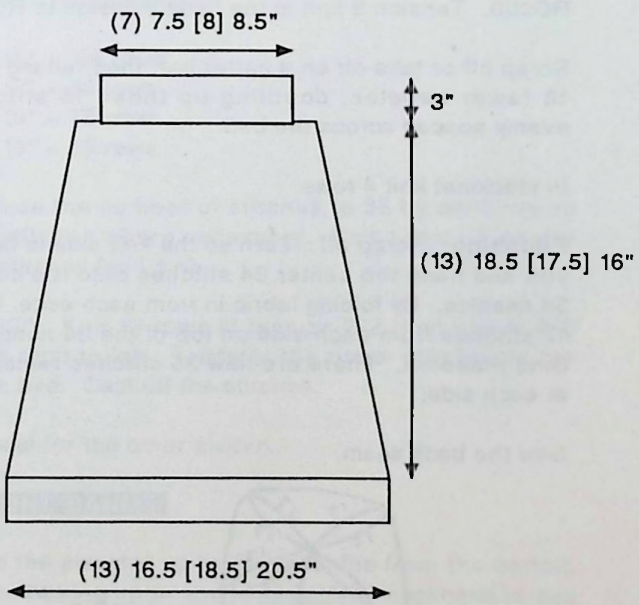
Cuff: Transfer the stitch/es from every-other needle to the ribber. Tension 1/1 all sizes knit 32 rows of ribbing. Tension 10/8 knit one loose row to the left. Transfer all stitches to the main bed then cast off from right to left.

Knit the other sleeve the same way.

FINISHING

Join all seams and work at least 3" of each yarn end invisibly into adjacent seams before clipping away the excess lengths of the yarn ends. Machine wash and dry. Wear and enjoy.





Stained Glass Flat-Top Hat with Heart Design

Patricia Wetzel
PO Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728-0158

Requirements: the same as for the pullover on page 4. Not shown in the photograph.

One size given, but you can easily adjust by adding or subtracting stitches (in increments of 8) and rows.

Tension 0/0 cast on 154 stitches (about 20") in 1:1 rib.
Tension 1/1 knit 35 rows of ribbing to end at the left.
Transfer all stitches from the ribber to the main bed.
Remove comb and weights then turn up a hem.
Tension 5 knit one row to the right as you program the design.

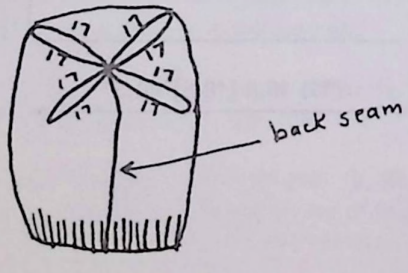
RC000. Tension 8 knit in the fairisle design to RC 60.

Scrap off or take off on a garter bar, then rehang onto 16 fewer needles, doubling up those 16 stitches evenly spaced across the bed.

In stockinet knit 4 rows.

Finishing: Scrap off. Turn so the knit side is facing you and hang the center 34 stitches onto the center 34 needles. By folding fabric in from each edge, hang 17 stitches from each side on top of the 34 needles. Bind these off. There are now 35 stitches remaining at each side.

Sew the back seam.



Having the seam in the center and folding the seam stitch at each side onto the next stitch, create the same sort of finish at the top of this other half of the hat. Please refer to the diagram for help. You may top the hat with a pom pon if desired.

Magic 72

Patricia Wetzel

I have met some folks who are so naive that "greenhorn" is almost written on their faces. Granted, I don't know everything, but I like to think of myself as being fairly well informed. Tricky little shortcuts and fast ways of doing things always amaze me. And once I learn a great shortcut, I will use it and never forget it.

At a recent visit during a discussion of savings accounts and retirement a family member mentioned the "magic of 72" in an offhand way, as though everyone knew what she meant. After she explained I was angry. My anger wasn't directed at her, but at society in general and bankers in particular for not letting me in on this particular magic. I'm sure that if I had been privy to that knowledge twenty or thirty years ago our finances would be in better order. If you already know this "magic", you probably see "green" all over my face! But for those who are as uneducated as I am, let me explain.

Here is the magic: when you put a sum of money into a savings plan, divide magic "72" by the interest rate the savings will earn. If the interest rate is 8%, then "72" divided by 8% = 9 years. Every 9 years the savings will double.

Suppose at age 20 you had a good year and put $2,000 into savings which earn an average of 8% interest. The savings will double every 9 years if the earned interest is just rolled into the principle. Thus, the initial investment becomes: at age 29 $4,000; at age 38 $8,000; at age 47 $16,000; at age 56 $32,000; at age 65 $64,000. If the interest rate remains constant at 8%, then this individual will have $5,120 per year interest income to live on in retirement.

If you had a bigger nest egg, say $5,000 at age 20, then at 29 = $10,000; at 38 = $20,000; at 47 = $40,000; at 56 = $80,000; at 65 = $160,000. At retirement, then, 8% interest income would be $12,800 per year. Not bad.

Now, you might be thinking it's too late for you to accumulate such substantial savings. Maybe, but you will surely pass this information along to your children and grandchildren.

And what does all of this have to do with knitting? In the same way, every little knitting technique that you read, try, then add to your repertoire adds to your total skill level like adding money to a bank account. The fantastic knitters are those who keep learning. If you have been knitting for five or ten years, but still feel like a beginner, perhaps it's because you haven't been building up a savings account of shortcuts and new knitting techniques?

CARDIGAN WITH POCKETS

Lois Blystone
RR 1, Box 199 - Creekside, PA 15732

Yarn: I used hand spun wool, but it could be knitted with 4-ply yarn
Machine: 9 mm bulky
Gauge: 3.75 stitches and 5 rows = 1"
Tension: try 10
Actual bust measurement of the sweater: 4j0", 44", 48", 52"
Photograph: see "K" on page 2

BACK

Cast on 68, 74, 82, 88 stitches for 1:1 rib and knit 12 rows at tension 4. Transfer all ribber stitches to the main bed.

RC000. Knit the number of rows needed to the underarm, including the ribbing:

13" = 54 rows
14" = 58 rows
15" = 64 rows
16" = 68 rows.

Put marker strings on the outside stitches.
RC000. Knit to row 50, 52, 56, 58. Bind off the center 20 stitches for all sizes and scrap off the shoulder stitches.

POCKETS

Knit these next so they can be attched to the fronts as they are knit.

Cast on 17 stitches for 1: 1 rib and knit 9 rows at tension 4/4. Transfer the ribber stitches to the main bed and knit 20 more rows at tension 10. Scrap off these stitches. Knit another pocker the same and lay aside.

FRONT

Cast on 34, 37, 41, 44 stitches and knit 12 rows of ribbing. Transfer ribber stitches to the main bed. Knit 1 row and remove the stitches on scrap or garter bar. Hang the pocket on, starting on the 7th needle from the center front and with the knit side facing you. Put the sweater front stitches back on the needles and continue with the same number of rows you knit for the front to the underarm markers. Don't forget to reset the row counter after the ribbing.

RC000. Knit even to row 26, 28, 32, 34.

RC000. Bind off 4 stitches at the neck edge and continue to knit decreasing 1 stitch every other row 6 times for all sizes. Continue even to row 24. Scrap off the shoulder stitches. Repeat for the other side reversing the shaping.

Join both shoulders.

NECKBAND

This is extra wide, as shown in the photo.

Cast on 60 stitches for 1:1 and knit 40 rows at tension 3/3. Transfer stitches to the main bed. Pick up stitches from the neckline with the knit side toward the band and bind off the stitches.

SLEEVES

Pick up 70, 74, 78, 80 stitches from between the markers and knit decreasing 2 stitches each side of every 12 rows to the underarm length you need including the ribbing:

16" = 68 rows
17" = 74 rows
18" = 78 rows
19" = 83 rows.

Reduce the number of stitches to 36 by doubling up the stitches where necessary. Knit 1 row. Transfer the stitches for 1:1 rib.

RC000. Knit 12 rows at tension 2/2 then one at 8/8 from right to left. Transfer the ribber stitches to the main bed. Cast off the stitches.

Repeat for the other sleeve.

FRONT BANDS

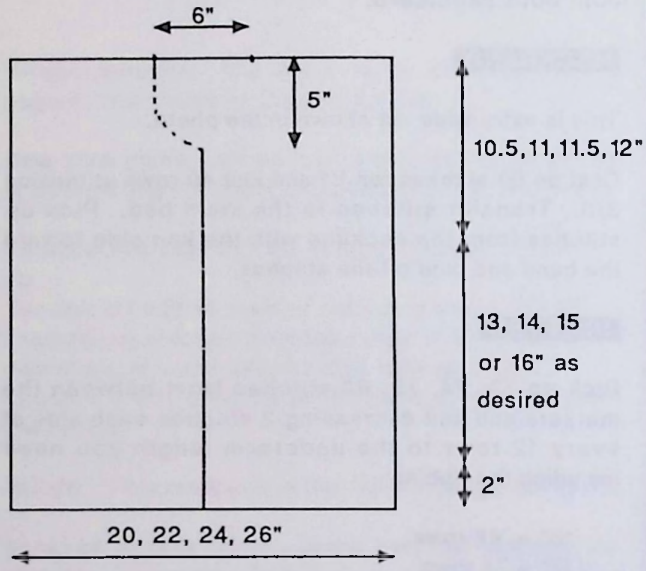
Hold the sweater up to the machine from the bottom of the ribbing up to and including the neckband to see how many stitches you will need. Pick up that number of stitches and knit 1 row. Transfer the stitches for 1:1 rib and knit 7 rows at tension 4/4 then 1 at tension 8/8. Transfer the ribber stitches to the main bed and cast them off.

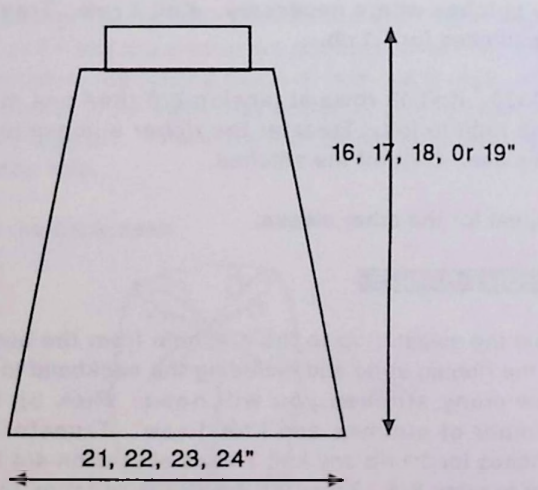
Knit the other front band the same and don't forget to make eyelet buttonholes on the proper side.

FINISHING

Stitch the sides of the pickets down and seam the

underarms and sleeves. I used hand made buttons on my sweater. I steamed the ribbing on the front bands slightly to keep it from drawing in. If you use acrylic yarn be very careful. If you are using an acrylic yarn you might want to put a doubled stockinette band on instead of the ribbed one.





Kitchen Gift Set

Sue Cole
420 Eureka Ave. - Fairbanks, AK 99701

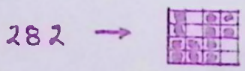
Photograph: see "M" on page 2 for the towels and dishcloth

REFRIGERATOR TOWELS

Materials: one kitchen towel, small amount of 2/24 yarn or 14/2 cotton thread, both used double or 1 strand of Lilly brand (Art. 158) mercerized cotton crochet thread. Two shank-type buttons, appro 1 yard of cotton lace. I use the type of lace called "cluny" that has holes along the top of it. the lace comes with a net strip over the top of it which I usually remove. The lace is about 1 1/2 - 2" wide.

Directions: Cut the kitchen towel in half horizontally, fold under the top 1/4" and zig zag or sew with a sewing machine along the top so that it won't ravel. Fold under the raw edges of the lace and stitch to the towel so that the top row of holes sticks up over the towel, then cut the other end of the lace and fold under before stitching that end to the towel, so it will not be ravelling later. You can use other cheaper types of lace, but I find that they tear easier when hanging on the machine, so I stick to the cotton cluny type of lace.

Pull out needles 45-0-45 and hang the top row of holes of the lace onto these needles with the wrong side of the towel facing you. [Note: for a stranger edge first latch tool crochet cast on over these needles, knit 1 row, then hang the lace on.] Knit one row at T 8 or 9. If the crochet cast on row is tight you may have to knit the stitches through by hand.



Program tuck pattern (or memorize tuck card). I usually use the "chain tuck" which is card #3 on Singer machines and card #2 on Brother punchcards. The diagram for the electronics is included above. [Other tuck or lace patterns may be used here also.] I use the knit side of the tuck pattern as the right side.

Tension 6 tuck for 27 rows or wherever your pattern ends evenly. Knit 4 rows plain at T 5. Now transfer

stitches to every other needle with lace carriage or 7-needle transfer tool. Be sure empty needles are out of work. Knit 4 rows. Again, transfer EON of the remaining stitches and put empties out of work. You should have I . . . I . . . I . . . across the work. Knit 4 rows at T 3 or 4.

Tab top: Take work off on scrap. Flip over and rehang over approximately 22 needles so that all stitches are next to each other now. Knit 50-60 rows at T 4. [I have not had good luck using a garter bar because of the widely spread stitches, so I stick to the scrap yarn for this.]

Buttonhole: Put the left half of the stitches into hold and knit 6 rows on the right half. Break yarn, put right half in hold, take carriage to the left side, put the left half of the stitches to working position and knit 6 rows. Release hold buttons or russel levers and knit 2 rows over all stitches, then decrease 2 stitches on each edge, knit 2 rows, repeat until you have 2 stitches left. Sew through stitches to end off. Sew a button at the center of the bottom of the tab.

Note: for a non-roll edge on the tab section:

*put hold button on. Pull stitches # 2 and # 4 on each side to hold position for 2 rows. Knit 1 row plain.

Repeat from * until you get to the decrease section.

DISHCLOTH

Use 3 strands 14/2 cotton at T 9. Pattern #282 on 930 (shown above) or other close-tuck pattern. Latch tool crochet cast on or double e-wrap cast on over 40-0-40. Tuck for 160 rows. Latch tool bind off over 2 sinker posts. For a hanging loop do not end off but chain stitch for about 10-15 stitches and reattach to the corner with a slip stitch. End off.

Surplice Jacket with Matching Skirt

Sylvia Stewart
RR 5, Box 138 - Kittanning, PA 16201

Yarn: Bonnie Triola's "Double Spiral" (see her ads in this issue for details)
Gauge: for the jacket 7 3/4 stitches and 11 rows = 1"; for the skirt 8 1/2 stitches and 12 rows = 1"
Tension: 7 for the jacket and 6 for the skirt
Machine: made on a Studio 700, but can be made on any 4.5 mm knitting machine
Finished measurement at bustof jacket and at hip of skirt: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46"
Photograph: see Melanie in "O" on page 2

CARDIGAN BACK

Cast on 140, 148, 156, 162, 170, 178 stitches and knit 60 rows. Hang a hem from the cast on edge.

RC000. All sizes knit 140 rows.

Shape armholes: Bind off 12 stitches at each side then dec 1 stitch each side of EOR 2, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16 times.

On the remaining 112, 114, 116, 116, 120, 122 stitches continue even to row 100, 102, 102, 102, 104, 104. Scrap off the 33, 34, 35, 35, 37, 38 shoulder stitches at each side plus the 46 stitches in the center for the back neck.

CARDIGAN RIGHT FRONT

When knitting this part, which goes underneath the left front, the decreases of the slant will be done at the left side of the piece.

Cast on and knit the 60 rows as for the back, then hang a hem.

RC000. All sizes decrease one stitch at the left side now, then again as follows:

36 = EOR 66x then ev 4th row 26 times. At row 240 33 shoulder stitches remain to be scrapped off.

38 = EOR 73x then ev 4th row 23 times. At row 242 34 shoulder stitches remain to be scrapped off.

40 = EOR 81x then ev 4th row 19 times. At row 242 35 shoulder stitches remain to be scrapped off.

42 = EOR 93x then ev 4th row 13 times. At row 242 35 shoulder stitches remain to be scrapped off.

44 = EOR 94x then ev 4th row 13 times. At row 244 37 shoulder stitches remain to be scrapped off.

46 = EOR 102x then ev 4th row 9 times. At row 244 38 shoulder stitches remain to be scrapped off.

AT THE SAME TIME at row 140 all sizes bind off 12 stitches at the right side for the armhole, then decrease one stitch at the armhole edge every other row a total of 2, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16 times.

CARDIGAN LEFT FRONT

Knit the same as the right front, but reverse all shapings. In addition, when knitting the first 60 rows work the first part of buttonholes at the right edge (use 3 or 4 needles, about 4 fron the edge) at rows 4, 16, and 28. Then finish these buttonholes at rows 32, 44, and 56. The hem is hung at row 60 as for all other parts.

CARDIGAN SLEEVE

After joining the shoulder seams, with the wrong side facing you pick up 140, 144, 144, 144, 148, 148 stitches. Shape the cap by beginning with the center 60 needles in work position. Then add 4 stitches 6 x then 3 stitches till all sleeve needles are in work position.

RC000. Decrease 1 stitch each side of every 14 rows to the desired length:

18" = 168 rows
19" = 180 rows
20" = 190 rows
21" = 200 rows
22" = 212 rows
23" = 223 rows.

Decrease to 60 stitches. Knit 60 rows and hang a hem then bind off loosely.

FRONT AND NECK BANDS

Pick up stitches evenly spaced. Knit 14 rows. Hang a hem and bind off.

SKIRT

Tension 5 cast on 154, 162, 170, 178, 188, 196 stitches and knit 12 rows.

RC000. Tension 6 knit 12 rows and hang a hem.

Continue knitting according to the desired length:

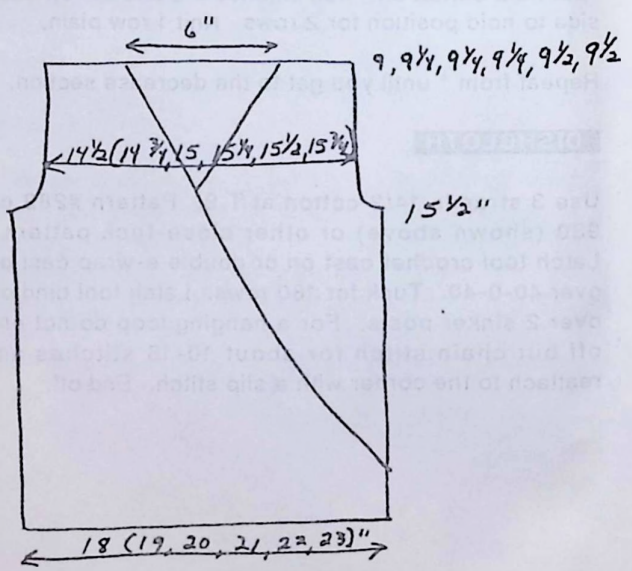
21" = row 240
22" = row 252
23" = row 264
24" = row 276
25" = row 288
26" = row 300
27" = row 312.

Knit a marking row. Knit 25 more rows. Hang a hem and bind off loosely.

Knit a second panel to match. Sew seams.

FINISHING

Insert elastic in the skirt's waistband casing. Sew all jacket seams. Sew buttons under the buttonholes of the jacket. Machine wash and dry.



The Machine Knitter's Dictionary

Patricia Wetzel

Even is a word that means "without shaping". So if you have been doing a series of increases or decreases, then the instructions tell you to continue even to row 236, this means you should continue knitting without doing any more shaping. The word "even" might also be used when absolutely no shaping is to be done as in these sample instructions: after knitting the ribbing knit even for 100 rows.

Evenly across is a term that confuses many new knitters. In some garments a large number of stitches must be taken off the machine then rehung onto a smaller number of needles. When this is done, some stitches must be hung on top of one another. Let's say there are 100 stitches at the bottom of a sleeve and they are to be hung back onto 80 needles for the cuff. A little bit of simple math will let you see that you have 20 extra stitches that have to be doubled up with other stitches. You could put one extra stitch on each of the first 20 needles at one side and the remaining 60 needles would have just one stitch on each of them. But picture in your mind how unbalanced the gathers would be if you did this! If "x" is one stitch on a needle and "**x**" is two stitches on a needle, the sleeve would look something like this:
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Wouldn't the bottom of the sleeve look much better if the gathers were **evenly** distributed **across** the width of the sleeve? You could just alternate hanging up a few single stitches, followed by two stitches on one needle, doing this randomly. This would give you a much better effect than that above:
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

But it is possible to calculate the frequency of the distribution of the double stitches! We are hanging 100 stitches onto 80 needles. 100 - 80 = 20 stitches must be hung on needles that already have a stitch (double stitches must be hung on 20 needles). 80 needles divided by 20 extra stitches = 4. "4" is the frequency of a double stitch. In other words every fourth needle must get a double stitch:
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

This is good - but not great. I don't like having a double stitch at the very edge. Instead I would opt to shift the doubled stitches one needle to the left:
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

We maintain the double stitch on every fourth needle, but the first doubled stitch is placed on the third needle from the left instead of the fourth one, which in turn lets the edge needle at the far right have just one stitch on it.

Our examples have been of "decreasing evenly across", which is the instruction to be encountered most frequently. But each time you see "evenly across" you should be prepared to do some figuring in order to space the increases or decreases fairly evenly across the entire width of the piece.

Every other is most often seen with "row" as "every other row". If you perform a function "every row" it is be done when the carriage is at the right and when the carriage is at the left. However, to do a thing "every other row" means to skip one row between functions. In this case you perform the function either when the carriage is at the right side or when the carriage is at the left side. Think about it, when you perform a function only when the carriage is at the right side, this means that is is necessary to: knit two rows then stop and perform the function. "Every other row", then, functionally means the same thing as "knit two rows". And "alternate" means the same as "every other".

What if you see a set of instructions that says: decrease one stitch each side of "every other row" and decrease two stitches each side of the "alternate" rows? What would you do? When the carriage is at the right I would decrease one stitch at each side, and when the carriage is at the left I would decrease two stitches at each side.

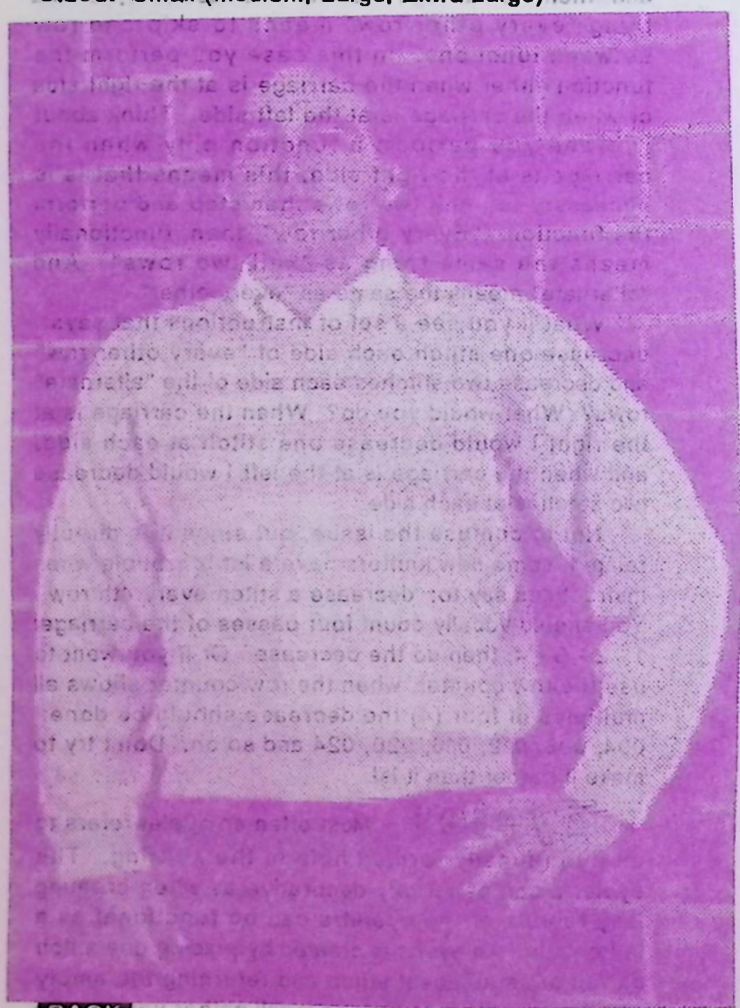
Not to confuse the issue, but since it is directly related, some new knitters have a lot of trouble when instructions say to: decrease a stitch every 4th row. You should vocally count four passes of the carriage: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4, then do the decrease. Or if you want to use the row counter, when the row counter shows all multiples of four (4) the decrease should be done: 004, 008, 012, 016, 020, 024 and so on. Don't try to make it harder than it is!

Eyelet - Most often an eyelet refers to an intentionally formed hole in the knitting. The eyelet/s can be strictly decorative as when creating lacy fabrics or the eyelet/s can be functional as a buttonhole. An eyelet is created by placing one stitch on top of an adjacent stitch and returning the empty needle to knitting position so it will gather yarn on the next row knitted. A row of every-other stitch eyelets at the turning row of a hem will create a decorative picot (pee-koh) or saw-tooth edge.

Man's Long Sleeve G-Carriage Pullover

Bonnie Triola
5694 Garwood St. - Fairview, PA 16415
Phone: (814)474-3554

Yarn: Splendore cotton blue #71 and ivory #80 - this yarn is available from Bonnie Triola. Call the number above to for ordering instructions. The medium too 26 oz. total.
Gauge: 30 stitches and 42 rows = 10 cm or 7.5 stitches and 10.5 rows = 1". Measured after swatch was machine washed in cold water and dried flat.
Tension: 7
Stitch pattern: garter carriage pattern card #3 from the package of punch cards. Checkerboard card #2 for the 910 machine.
Sizes: Small (Medium, Large, Extra Large)



BACK

T 5. with g-carriage CO 150 (166, 180, 196) sts. K 30 rs in 1:1 rib. RC000. T 7. Insert checkerboard pattern card. Hang marker for armhole on RC 126 (132, 136, 142). Optional: if desired three contrast stripes can be knit. Knit in contrast color rows 121 - 128, 129 - 144 in main color, 145 - 152 in CC, 153 - 168 in main color, 169 - 176 in CC. Continue knitting in MC to RC 226 (236, 246, 256). BO center 32 (32, 40, 40) sts. Put one side of neck to hold (hand knit back to A position on ravel cord or remove on stitch holders). On neck side only BO or decrease:

S & M = 3 sts EOR 1x, 2 sts EOR 1x, 1 st EOR 1x, 2 sts EOR 1x, K 2 rs even, 1 st EOR 2x, K 2 rs even.

L & XL = 3 sts EOR 1x, 2 sts EOR 1x, 1 st EOR 1x, 2 sts EOR 1x, K 2 rs even, 1 st EOR 2x, K 2 rs even.

FRONT

Knit as for back from * to *. Continue knitting in MC to RC 200 (210, 214, 224). Shape neckline: BO center 8 (8, 8, 8) sts. Put one side of neck to hold. On neck side only bind off or dec:

S & M = 4 sts EOR 1x, 3 sts EOR 1x, 2 sts EOR 3x, 1 st EOR 1x, 2 sts EOR 1x, 1 st EOR 2x, K 2 rs even, 1 st EOR 2x, K 2 rs even, 1 st EOR 1x, K 2 rs even, 1 st EOR 1x, K 10 rs even.

L & XL = 5 sts EOR 1x, 3 sts EOR 2x, 2 sts EOR 1x, 1 st EOR 1x, 2 sts EOR 1x, 1 st EOR 1x, 2 stsd EOR 1x, 1 st EOR 3x, K 2 rs even, 1 st EOR 2x, K 2 rs even, 1 st EIR 1x, K 4 rs even, 1 st EOR 1x, K 10 rs even.

Knit other half reversing all shapings.

SLEEVE

Knit two. T 5. With g-carriage cast on 74 (82, 90, 98) sts. K 20 rs in 1:1 rib. RC000. T 7. Insert checkerboard pattern card. All sizes: At both sides of sleeve increase 1 st ev 4th row 11x. 1 st ev 6th row 27x, K 4 rs even. Remove on scrap yarn or garter bar.

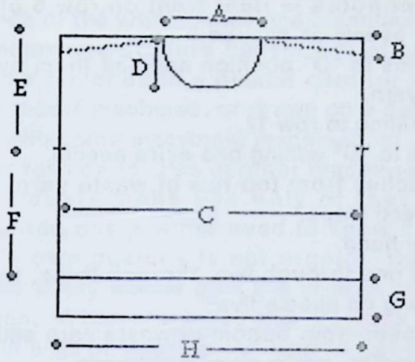
FINISHING

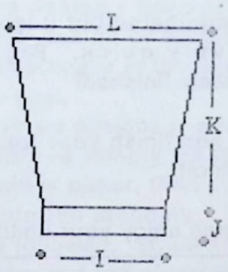
Seam one shoulder creating a 1" shoulder slant (see dotted line on diagram). You can do this on the linker, sewing machine, hand sewing, or by slip crochet.

NECKBAND

T 5. With g-carriage cast on 126 (126, 146, 146) sts. K 20 rs in 1:1 rib. Remove neckband on garter bar. Hang sweater with right side facing you onto 126 (126, 146, 146) needles. Hang front neck onto 76 (76,

90, 90) needles. Hang back neck onto 50 (50, 56, 56) needles. Push sweater behing latches. Hang rib band in hooks only. Close latches. Pull band stitches through garment. Pick up and hang cast on edge of band. Latch tool bind off around one sinker post. Seam other shoulder and side seams.





Actual Garment Measurements
in inches

	Small	Med.	Large	XLarge
A	5	5	6	6
B	1	1	1	1
C	20	22	24	26
D	3	3	3.5	3.5
E	11	11.5	12	12.5
F	12	12.5	13	13.5
G	3	3	3	3
H	20	22	24	26
I	10	11	12	13
J	2	2	2	2
K	20	20	20	20
L	20	21	22	23

Ladies' "Picture" Cardigan

Midge Wilson - Temple Mountain Knits
P.O. Box 33 - Temple, NH 03084
Phone: (603)878-1198

Yarn: sport yarn
Gauge: 7.5 stitches and 10.5 rows = 1"
Tension: try 8 or 9 for the body and 5/6 or 6/7 for the ribbing
Sizes: Small (Medium, Large, Extra Large)
Photograph: see "L" on page 2
Editor: You can select appropriate punch card or design sheets from your supply in order to create an individualized picture sweater that suits your personality. The designs (for electronic machines) used in the model sweater are available for $2.00 and a stamped, self-addressed envelope from the above address.

FRONT

Cast on each side of 0 66/66 (73/73, 78/78, 81/81).

All sizes rib 30 rows.

RC000. Knit to row 130 (138, 148, 158).

For underarm bind off 3 (3, 3, 4) stitches at the beg of the next 2 rows.

Continue to row 184 (198, 206, 222).

Hold center 22 (24, 26, 30) and all stitches to the left.

All sizes decrease with three-prong tool: 1 stitch every row 5 times, 1 stitch every other row 5 times.

Knit to row 210 (222, 230, 248).

Scrap off for shoulder 42 (48, 52, 52) stitches.

Scrap off center 22 (24, 26, 30) stitches.

Do second shoulder to correspond to first and sc rap off.

BACK

Knit the same as the front to underarm all sizes.

Knit to row 196 (210, 218, 234).

Hold center 32 (34, 36, 40) center stitches and all stitches to the left.

stitches to the left.

All sizes decrease with three-prong tool 1 stitch every other row 5 times.

Knit to row 210 (222, 230, 248).

Scrap off 42 (48, 52, 52) shoulder stitches.

Scrap off the center 32 (34, 36, 40) center neck stitches.

Work second shoulder.

Neck welt: With right side facing you hang one back shoulder on machine. Carriage on left. Needles to "D" (fully extended). Hang corresponding front shoulder in hooks of needles wrong side facing you and right sides together. Push needles back with hand so stitches knit off. Thread off and knit one row to the right. Latch off.

Do second shoulder.

With wrong side of garment facing you hang neck stitches back on the machine to do welt:

main tension - 1 row
1 number smaller than main tension - 3 rows
2 numbers smaller than main tension - 3 rows
3 numbers smaller than main tension - 3 rows
4 numbers smaller than main tension - 1 row
3 numbers smaller than main tension - 3 rows
2 numbers smaller than main tension - 3 rows
1 number smaller than main tension - 3 rows
main tension - 2 rows.

Hang picked up row back on machine and latch tool bind off together.

SLEEVE

Wrong side facing you pick up stitches from garment, seam at zero.

Pcik up 56/56 (61/61, 64/64, 66/66).

Knit to 165 (175, 185, 205).

For full sleeve knit straight down decreasing the number of rows by 15.

Hang 2 stitches together. Knit one row to left and transfer every third stitch to ribber. Change to ribber tension and rib 30 rows all sizes. Bind off in ribbing.

FRONT WELTS

With wrong sides facing you pick up stitches evenly along front edge. *[Editor: you will first have to stitch two rows down the center of the front then cut the two halves apart.]* Knit with graduated tensions in stockinet as you did for neck welt.

Work buttonholes in right front on row 5 of welt, space them evenly as desired:
Pull 4 needles to "D" position and knit them by hand with waste yarn.
Continue knitting to row 17.
Pull needles to "D" adding one extra needle.
Pick up stitches from top row of waste yarn, being sure to get end loops.
Knit back by hand.
Latch stitch one through two, through three, through four, and hang on needle five.
Pick up stitches from bottom of waste yarn and hang on empty needles, being sure to get ends.

This may sound complicated but it isn't, and with a little practice is very quick. Big plus: your buttonhole is completely finished!

Pull out waste yarn and finish your welt rows. Hang pick up row and latch off.

Sew up side seams and enjoy your unitized sweater.

March 10 Mini-sweeps winers:

Patricia Linville - Somerset, CA
Bonus Patterns Book #1

Beulah Brooks - Gooding, ID
Bonus Patterns Book #2

Vickie Sirosky - Marysville, B.C. Canada
Bonus Patterns Book #2

Merle Emery - Clyde, NC
Bonus Patterns Book #1

Margery Brown - Freeman, MO
Bonus Patterns Book #1

Barbara Hartnett - Weiser, ID
tape measure calculator

Congratulations to each winner!
Remember, your ticket goes back in the "pot" so you are eligible for the May 10 yarn drawing!

If your name isn't above - perhaps next month!

Design Units

Patricia Wetzel
PO Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728-0158

Each of the knitting machine manufacturers has put together one or more collections of designs which can be punched in a plastic card for use in punch card model machines, or drawn on a design sheet for use with some electronic machines, or input in some other fashion for use in other machines. So long as individuals make use only of these and other prepared designs the need to know how to create one's own designs is not urgent. But eventually nearly every knitter gets the urge to create her own design. When she takes this step she is faced with the dilema of figuring out how to get one complete part of the design to flow smoothly into the next repeat of the design - horizontally in the case of a simple border design or single motif, or both horizontally and vertically in the event an all-over fairisle design is the goal.

Creating fairisle designs is not difficult. However, it is not possible to simply fill in some squares on a piece of quadrille paper, then punch the card or input the design into the machine. There are some rules that must be followed. Some of you probably realize there are rules, but are afraid to take the plunge and try to create. Let me reassure you. You know that one must remove one's socks before they can be washed in the washing machine. You also know that the correct order is to wash the socks before drying them. These are logical steps that must be taken. Creating fairisle designs also follows a logical order.

Look at the design I have created below with my first name.

```
Pat  Pat  Pat
at  Pat  Pat  P
t  Pat  Pat  Pa
Pat  Pat  Pat
at  Pat  Pat  P
t  Pat  Pat  Pa
Pat  Pat  Pat
```

I'll bet you all recognize that one horizontal (going across) design consists of "Pat". But to be totally correct, one horizontal repeat includes "Pat" plus a space. Otherwise there would be no break between the individual words: PatPatPatPatPatPat and so forth. But what about the vertical repetitions? If you examine the design you will soon see that not all the rows begin with "P". In fact one row begins with "P", another row begins with "a" and a third row begins with "t". With this added information it seems now that the real design is:

```
Pat  Pat  Pat
at  Pat  Pat  P
t  Pat  Pat  Pa
```

The above is a repetitive design. However, it is not the smallest unit that repeats at each side plus top and bottom in the creation of an endless design. This is the smallest repetitive unit:

```
Pat
at  P
t  Pa
```

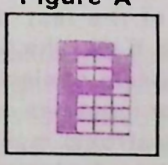
If you had the above pattern cut out on a stamp, by holding the stamp in the proper way and stamping one design after another across a piece of paper and working from the top to the bottom on the paper, each row would read: Pat Pat Pat Pat, forming the great design shown in the left column.

I doubt that you have trouble seeing where each word in the design ends and another one begins. This is because we are accustomed to seeing words as complete units, and wouldn't think that "Pat Pat Pat" was just one word, would we?

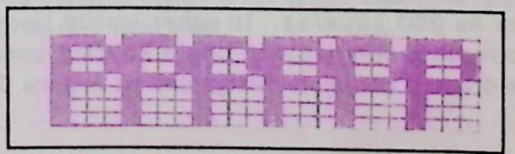
Part of our problem in being able to recognize a complete design comes from the fact that it may not look like anything that is so easy to recognize as a name or other word. In other words an all-over floral or geometric design may look like a group of inkblots. And you may not be able to tell at a glance where the top, bottom, and both sides of a complete design are. Maybe the examples that follow will help you learn to determine the boundaries of one complete design (a repeat).

In order to keep our instructions easy to follow we will first consider designs that repeat horizontally only, as in border designs. This way you will learn how to achieve the proper spacing between the design repeats before going on to also consider the vertical ones.

Figure A

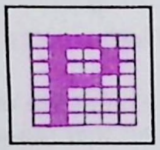


In **Figure A** at the right we have drawn what looks like a "P". As shown, does this constitute a complete design? It depends on the overall effect you hope to achieve. As drawn above a series of repeats of the complete design would look like **Figure B**, below.



As designs go, there is nothing wrong with the **Figure B** pattern. However, if your goal is to have each unit stand alone some sort of spacing will have to be built into the design unit.

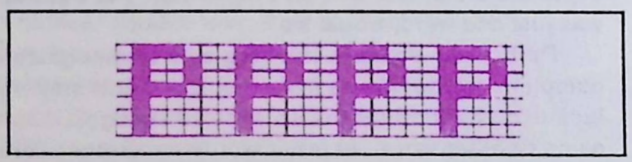
Figure C



In **Figure C** above we have added one empty space at each side of the design. Now the complete design unit is 6 spaces wide. Which pattern below shows accurately how this design unit will repeat, **Figure D** or **Figure E**?

Figure D

Figure E



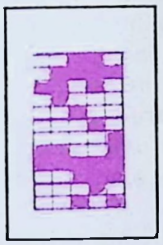
To help you answer the question let me explain how each design unit is placed beside the next one. One unit consists of: empty space, "P", empty space. The next unit also consists of: empty space, "P", empty space, as does each additional design unit. Since an empty space follows the first "P" and an empty space precedes the next "P", then the result is that in the overall design there must be **two** empty spaces between each "P" and **one** empty space at the left of the first "P" and **one** empty space at the right of the last "P" at the right. So if you said **Figure E** was the right answer, you are correct.

Owners of electronic knitting machines need only draw or input one complete design unit (repeat). For the electronic machines that use mylar sheets one complete design unit (repeat) may consist of any number of squares in width from 1 to 60. On other electronic machines the maximum width might be as many as 200 squares. In other words, owners of electronic machines can begin knitting once they have drawn a complete design unit as **Figure C.**

But owners of twenty-four stitch punchcard machines are confronted with a more complex problem when creating a design unit (repeat). They usually won't want to punch out just one design unit on their 24- stitch punch card. Instead, the entire 24- stitch width of the card must be filled with a series of complete design units (repeats). This means that only design units of certain, specific widths can be used with punch cards.

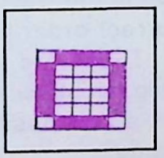
Let's say Mary has a punch card and wants to use the **Figure F** design at the right. This is a cute little thing that would be suitable for a toddler's outfit. The design unit is exactly 5 squares in width. As shown, can this design unit be used as a repeating design on a punch card?

Figure F

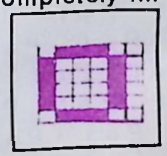


The answer is "no" and here is the reason. The punch card has 24 spaces across it. The design unit above consists of 5 squares. 24 card spaces divided by 5 spaces per design unit = room for 4 complete design units with 4 spaces on the card remaining. Thus, this design unit can't be used without modifying it somewhat.

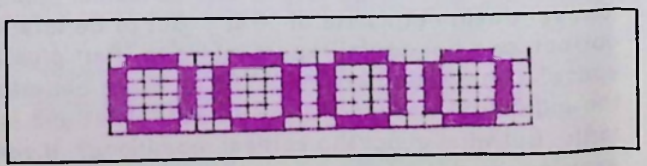
The numbers that divide "24" evenly (with no remainder) are the widths in squares of possible design units. In other words "24" can be divided evenly by these numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, and 24. As an example if you create an 8-stitch design unit, three of these design units placed side-by-side will fit across the 24 spaces of a punch card with no spaces of the card left over.



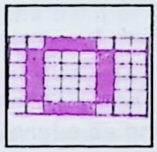
Here is a circle design. It is 5 squares wide. **In this form** it cannot be used as a series design with regular spacing. If we want to use the circle design it must be modified so that one or a series of the final design unit will completely fill the 24-space width of the card exactly.

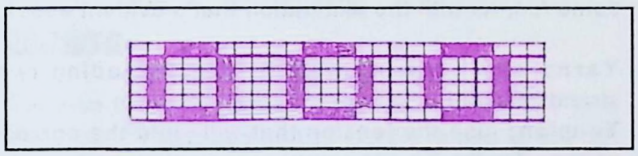


We could add one empty space at the right of the circle. Now we have a 6-square wide design unit. Is 6 an even divisor of 24? Yes! Four repeats of a 6-space wide design unit will completely fill the spaces across a punch card. See the results below.

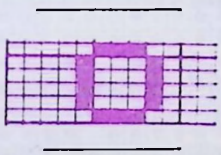


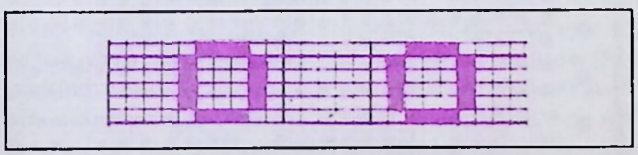
And below is the same circle design worked up first as an 8-space design unit, then below that you see the effect across the width of a punch card.



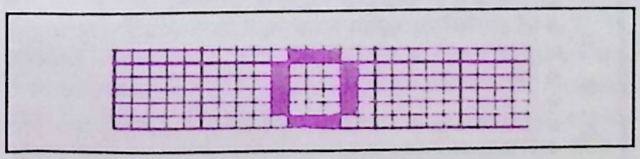


And if you want even more space between the circles (because of the long floats this probably wouldn't be a realistic option) you could modify the circle design into a 12-square design unit as below. The entire design of 24 stitches in width is below that.



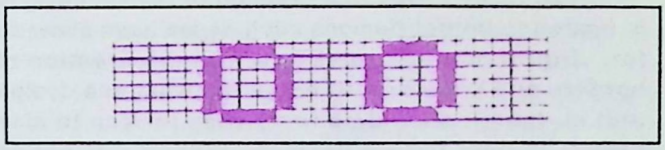


A final choice of design possibilities with this circle consist of centering a single circle on the punchcard as shown below. In this form the design would be suitable mainly as an isolated motif.



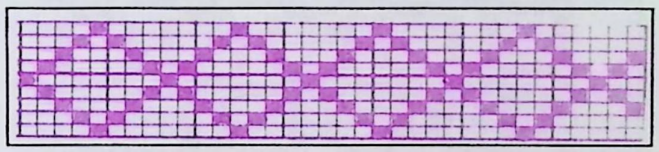
Remember that all of the above spacings presume you want to have an even amount of spacing on each side of each circle design for regular repetitions.

If you did not want even spacing it would be possible to combine two or more of the circles to create a cluster that would then be used as a design unit. One such possible design is shown at the top of the next column.

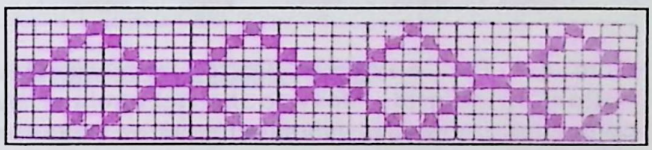


Let's let our circles alone for awhile. So far our discussion has been about distinctly separate little design units. These are fairly easy to figure out. More problems arise when an attempt is made to create a design whose individual design units are connected. This is when many people give up!

Suppose you want to knit a border design as shown below.



You do not want the border design to look like this.



Which design unit is the one you must use: Figure G or Figure H?

Figure G

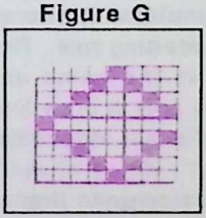
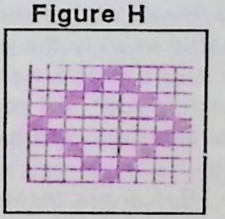


Figure H

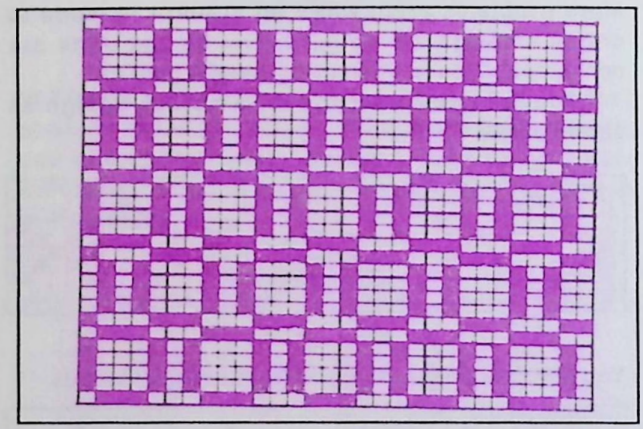


The correct answer is **Figure G.**

Most people will erroneously select the complete diamond.

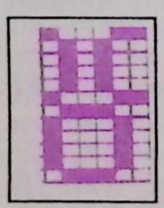
Although the overall effect is of connected diamonds, at all times when a chain design is created **one square** between two design units is shared by both units in order to create a completed look. When you look at the design unit it looks unfinished. But when setting down the series of design units **the first square of the next unit also completes the design of the first unit.**

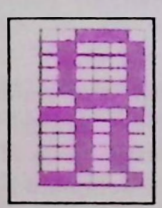
In so many cases, the creation of fairisle designs is limited to border designs such as we have show so far. But once you are skilled with the creation of borders and know how to figure out what one design unit is, then it should be fairly easy for you to also create all-over fairisle designs. Without belaboring the point any more please look at the all-over design below and see if you can determine the boundaries of one complete design unit.

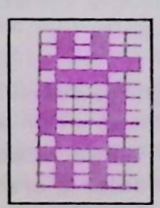


Give up? Pick **any** column of squares near the bottom of the grid. Move to the right column by column until the next column of squares looks the same as the first column of squares that you started with. Most likely this is the beginning of the next design unit. Draw a contrast colored line below this first row of one design unit. Next, using the same left hand corner square that you used before, examine each row above the first row until you get to a row that is exactly the same as the starting row. Draw a line under the next row that is the same as the starting row. All you have to do now is draw lines at the sides and you have managed to set off one design unit.

Below are three possible design units that could have been used to create the all-over design above. Each unit is correct and many other possible design units would result in the same all-over design. Do you see/understand how this is possible?







More help? These are some design units, all of which will yield the all-over on "Pat" eesign on p 15!

Pat at P t Pa Pat
at P t Pa Pat Pat
t Pa Pat at P at P

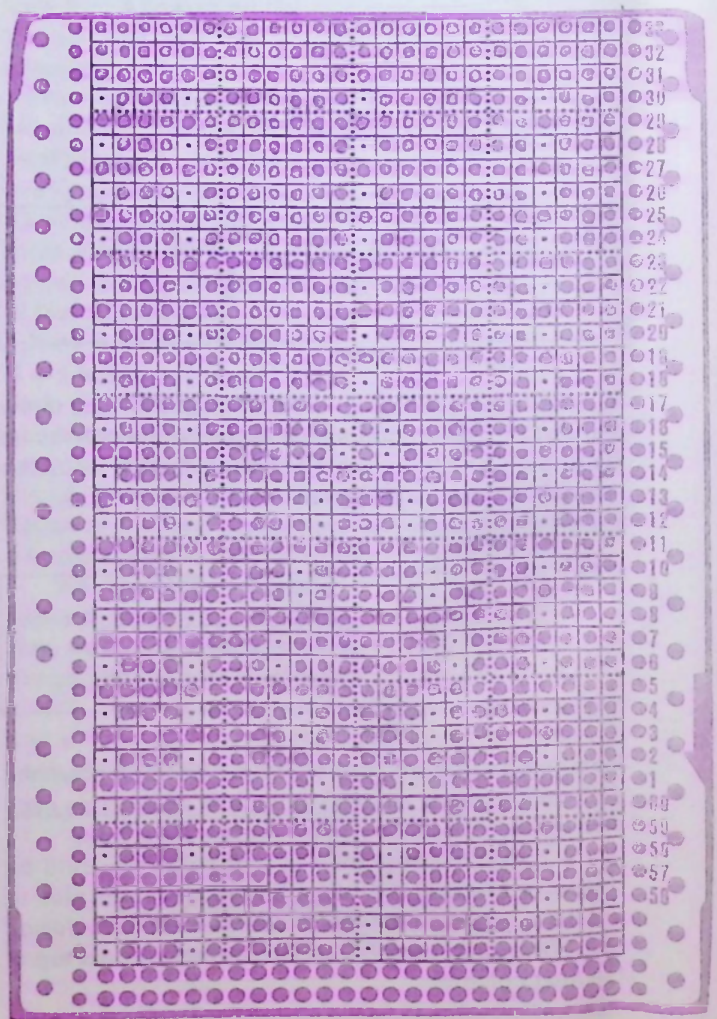
Tina's Tuck Top

Patricia Wetzel
PO Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728-0158

written for beginners

Please don't object to the "T's" in the name of this garment. My background as a language teacher and interest in writing and literature sometimes give me some fun, as with the alliteration that's evident above.

Yarn: any fingering weight yarn, including two strands of 2/24.
Tension: use the tension that will yield the correct gauge. Try 5 - 7.
Gauge: 7 stitches and 13.5 rows = 1" in the tuck stitch design.
Machine: I used a Brother 930 electronic machine, but any 24-stitch repeat machine with 4.5 mm needle spacing can be used.
Photograph: see "N" on page 2.
Design: Stitch World # 242 shown below as a card



Notes: The sweater is 30" long and is great for those who like long, oversized tops. It also looks quite nice on a gal who is six or seven months pregnant as in the photo. If you are tired of the usual necklines, the perky collar on the front of this pullover should give you welcome relief!

Finished measurements at the bust: S(38"), M(44"), L(50"). The medium size (shown) used 14 oz. of main color yarn with only a couple of yards remaining.

FRONT

Tension 0/0 cast on 134, 156, 176 stitches in 1:1 rib. Tension 1/1 all sizes knit to RC 33 to end at the left. Transfer all stitches to the empty needles of the main bed. Remove weights. The comb may remain in until the first 40 rows of the body have bee knitted. Change to garment tension. Knit one row to the right as you program the tuck stitch desgin.

RC000. Knitting the remainder of the front in tuck stitch place a yarn marker in each edge stitch at RC S = 244, M = 230, L = 216

* * *

then all sizes continue to RC 284.

shape front neckline: push "M" key on the 930 or if using a punchcard machine write the number showing on the card at the card slit _____. All sizes take the center 22 stitches off on a length of scrap yarn, but first use the last (top) loop on the tucking needles to knit off all tucks so there is just one stitch on each needle. Take all other stitches off on a garter bar and suspend the bar between the gate pegs or by hand knit three or four rows with scrap knitting on these left hand stitches, ending by knitting a row in which all of the left hand needles are pulled fully back to "A" position.

RC000. Knitting only on the right hand needles all sizes continue in the tuck design as you also decrease 1 stitch at the neck edge at RC 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, and 16. Needle # 18 at the neck edge should be the first one with a stitch and a total of 50, 61, 71 needles should have stitches on at this side. All sizes continue in the tuck design on these to RC 365. Change the carriage to stockinet and knit one row.

Change to contrast yarn and scrap off the shoulder stitches.

Prepare to knit the other side of the neckline: with the carriage at the right side of the needle bed outside the turn mark rehang the stitches for the left half onto the correct needles (the first stitch goes on needle # 18 left of -0-). Be sure these main yarn stitches are hanging in the hooks of the needles and the needles are in "B" (knitting) position. Return the card to the number noted in the left hand column and lock it at this position (or release the "M" key). Push in the left hand part button. With the change knob turned on push the carriage to the left. The needles are selected for the first row of knitting. Reset the carriage for tuck stitch knitting and release the card to run. Knit this side to correspond to the first side, remembering that the neck edge is now at the right.

BACK

Knit the same as the front up to ***, then all sizes continue knitting on all of the stitches to RC 365. Change to stockinet knitting and knit one row.

Putting all needles in hold that aren't being scrapped off and having the hold button on, with contrast yarn first scrap off the 50, 61, 71 shoulder stitches beside the carriage. Next scrap off the 34 back neck stitches (17-0-17), and finally scrap off the remaining 50, 61, 71 shoulder stitches.

COLLAR AND NECKBAND

Collar: Tension 8 all sizes cast on 156 stitches with scrap yarn and knit several rows to end at the left. With ravle cord only knit one row to the right. Insert black yarn and knit 10 rows. Hang up all of the stitches from the first row of black. Change to blue. RC000. Still with tension 8. Knit the next row as you program the tuck stitch design. Continue in design to RC 39. Knit one row in stockinet. Scrap off and lay aside.

Neckband: All sizes use black to cast on 138 stitches in 1:1 rib. Tension 1/1 knit 22 rows to end at the right. Transfer all ribber stitches to the empty mein bed needles. Lower ribber. Remove comb and weights. Turn up a hem picking up all of the stitches from the cast on edge of the ribbing.

With the knit side of the back facing you hang the 34 back neck stitches on top of the 34 needles at the left. With the knit side of the collar facing you hang it on top of the 104 needles at the right of the back neck, doubling up the collar stitches on 52 (every-other) needles. With the knit side of the f ront facing you hang its neckline on top of the collar, picking up 41 stitches along each side of the front neckline and the 22 stitches from scrap at the base of the front neckline.

Some needles will have five stitches on them. Bind off across joining the neckband and collar to the front of the sweater and the neckband to the back.

SLEEVE

Before a sleeve can be knitted the shoulders must be seamed. Since the purl side is the right side for this garment, hang the stitches of an opposing front and back shoulder on the machine needles, having the purl sides together and sandwich the blue stitches of the collar end between the sets of shoulder stitches. Bind off to join. Connect the other shoulder the same way.

Place the carriage at the left side of the machine.

Purl side facing you and having the shoulder seam at -0- neatly pick up 118, 132, 146 stitches between the markers. With blue yarn and main tension knit one row to the right as you program the first row of the tuck stitch design.

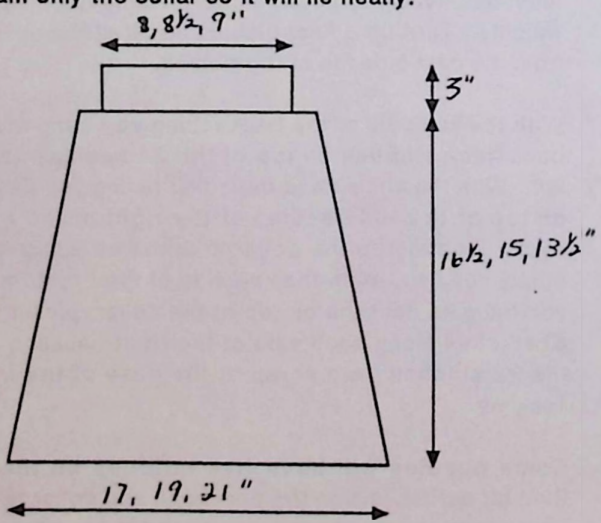
RC000. Knit as you decrease one stitch each side of every 18th, 16th, 15th row to RC 221, 201, 183. Sety the carriage for stockinet and knit one more row. Scrap off then rehang onto 64, 68, 72 needles, doubling up the extra stitches evenly across.

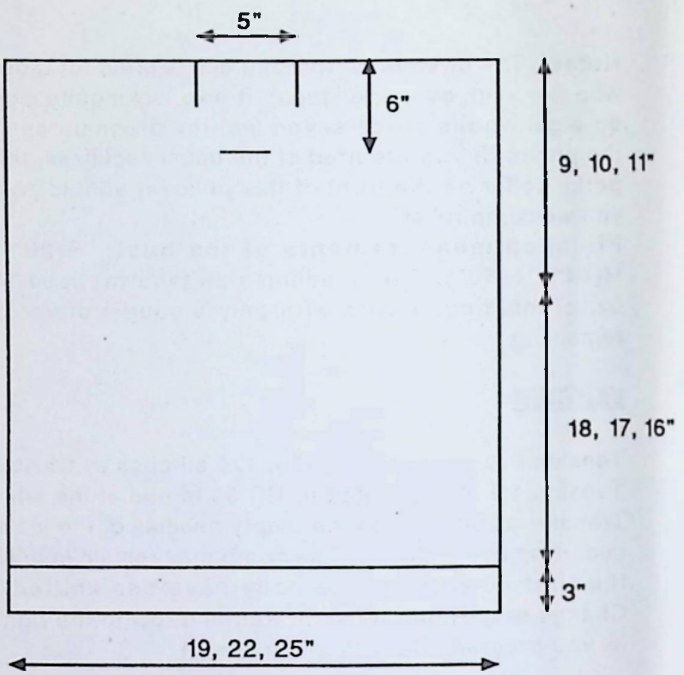
Cuff: Arrange the stitches for 1:1 rib. Add weights. Tension 1/1 all sizes knit 34 rows. Tension 10/8 knit 1 row. Transfer all ribber stitches to the empty needles on the main bed. Cast off from right to left (slip the first stitch at the right onto a latch tool, then pull each successive stitch through the previous stitch on the tool).

Knit the other sleeve the same way.

FINISHING

Sew the sleeve and side seams. Also sew the band seam and tack the edges of the black collar edge to the shoulder line. Machine wash and dry. Lightly steam only the collar so it will lie neatly.





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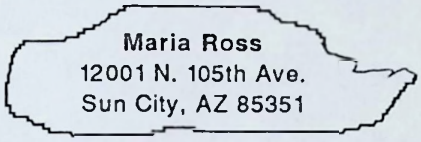

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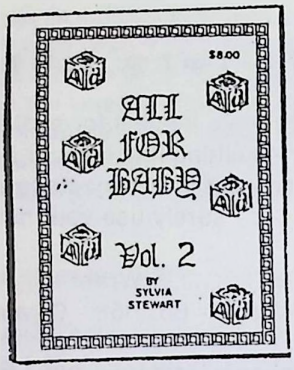

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